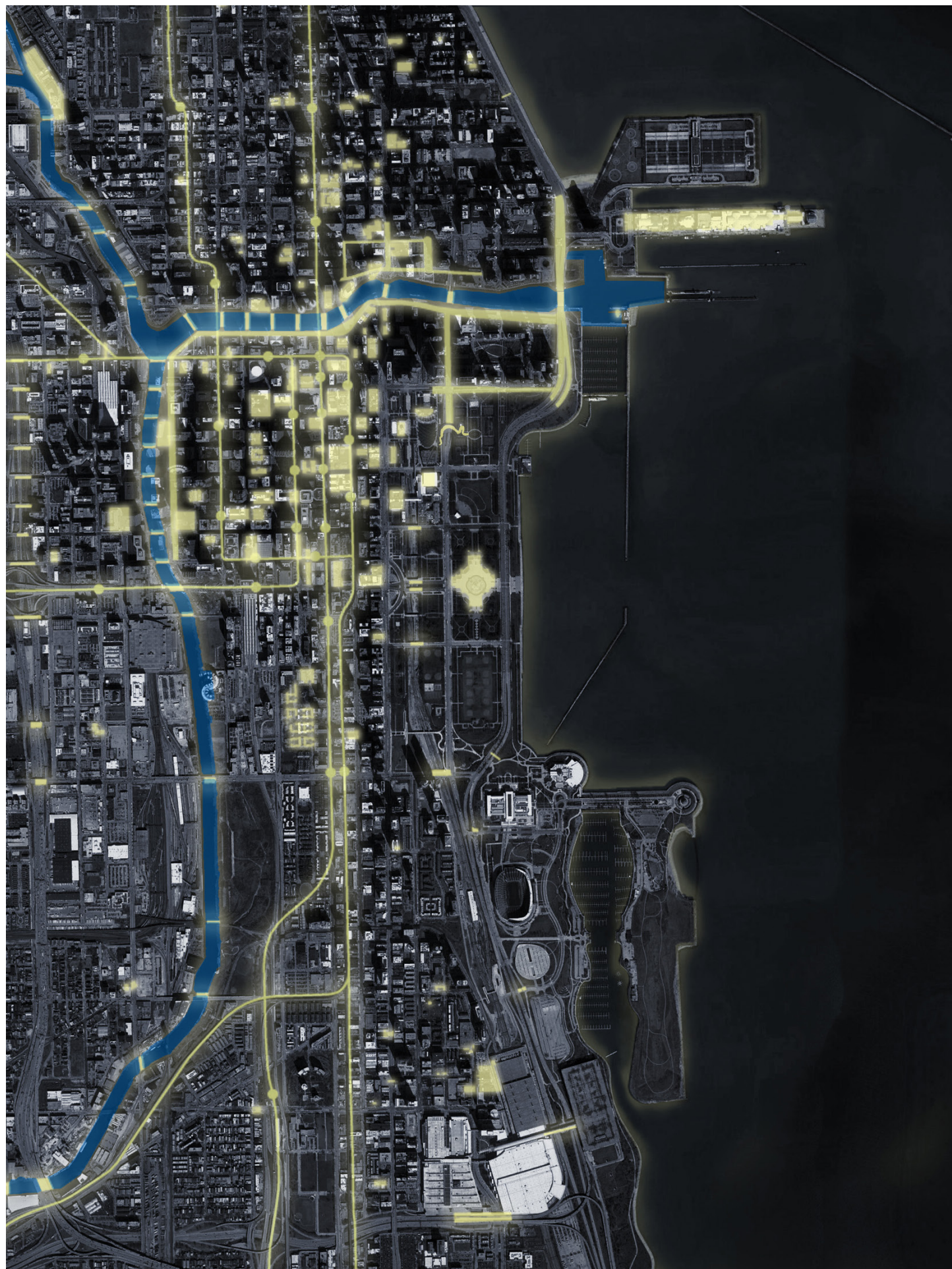


Section Four

Scope of Work



Opportunities for Chicago

By investigating the elements of land, water, and air there are many possibilities to incorporate existing assets of Chicago infrastructure into the LFP.

These elements of infrastructure can become connective tissue lit to create a continuous guiding path between Chicago's tourist attractions. Elements include the lake, skyline, buildings, air, river, urban street wall, city grid, below grade elements like Lower Wacker, bridges, the EL, tunnels, water features, and lagoons. Some elements logistically lend themselves better to incorporation into the plan. It is key to consider ownership, location, condition, proximity to existing initiatives, funding, and zoning.

For these reasons we chose the following five elements to investigate further:

1. **Chicago River**
2. **An Iconic Structure**
3. **Bridges**
4. **The EL**
5. **Lower Wacker Drive**

An aerial night photograph of Chicago, Illinois, with a glowing yellow line representing the Lighting Framework Plan (LFP) overlaid on the city grid. The line starts in the northwest, follows the city's edge, and then runs through the center towards the south. The Chicago River is highlighted in blue, winding through the city. The background is a dark, textured aerial view of the city's buildings and streets.

The Larger Context

These elements - The Chicago River, Iconic Structures, the Bridges, The El, and Lower Wacker - radiate out and permeate the entire city and over time become the vehicle to integrate Chicago neighborhoods into the LFP. All competition entries should address each of these elements. The strategy for this should be integrated into the overall proposal and described in the design strategy, phasing, and implementation.



1.
chicago
river



1. Chicago River

The Chicago River's history is legendary. Reversing of the Chicago River in 1887 was named as the 'Civil Engineering Monument of the Millennium' by the American Society of Civil Engineers. The river is also noted for the local custom and giant party surrounding the dyeing it green on St. Patrick's Day.

The Chicago River is 156 miles long. It connects the Great Lakes and the Gulf of the St Lawrence watersheds. 52,000 thousand boats pass through the river annually.

The Chicago River is positioned to be the nexus of tourist activity over the next decade. The Riverwalk Plan is moving forward full speed. Over the next two years, Chicago Riverwalk will be transformed. It is expected to be the next great public space within the city of Chicago. In 2014 construction of Phase II of the Riverwalk has begun, building upon the work completed in 2009. Phase II will include construction from State to LaSalle and Phase III beginning in 2015 will include LaSalle to Franklin. The Riverwalk development will include a mix of recreational, cultural, entertainment, restaurant and retail facilities at a number of sites along the Chicago River. Construction of this new amenity is expected to be substantially completed in 2016. The new build-out will permit a riverside pedestrian way from Lake Street all the way to Lake Shore Drive.

Details about the plan for the Riverwalk can be accessed at:
http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/cdot/supp_info/chicago_riverwalk.html